THIS EVENING, at 6, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MENO Means Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Class Fisher, Mark Smith George Holland, Young Holston, B. J. Ringcold, Browns, Williams, Leonard, Bernes, Wilson, Wilkinson, Pope Ward, Cashin, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss K. Burrett, Miss Scott.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, ROMEO and JULIET. Miss ids Vernon. Mr.

C. Cowpet. Messis. Burnett. J. W. Gollier. Raiton. Becks. Simca. Deavers, Ward, Neill, Miss darry Wells. Miss Evenett.

THIS EVENING, at & ROSE of CASTILE: Benefit of Miss Louisa Slyers. Mrs. John Wood Messrs. G. Fawcett Rowe. G. H. Gibert J. H. Stoddart, C. H. Morton, J. J. Hind, Mosa Lins Wendell. MRDEA, or THE EEST of MOTHERS WITH A BRITE OF A HUSBAND. Mr. Rowe, Miss Myers, Miss Newton, Miss Harris, 5dr. C. H. Morton.

THIS EVENING, SUTI-CONNIE SOOGAH, or THE WEAR-ING OF THE GREEN Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, Miss Adah Isanca Merken in MAZEPPA.

THIS EVENING, THE ELVES: Or, THE STATUE BRIDE-CROSSING THE LINE: The Worrell Sisters Madama Strebinsar and

FOX'S OLD HOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING DEVILKIN: Miss Fanny Herring, Miss Emma
Reynolds, Messre W. H. Whalley, Harden, C. K. Fox, D. Oakley.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 24. CLAUDE, MARKELL OR. THE IDDOT OF TARRES—Mrs. J. Peyer. Mes. U. Jamison, Misses Jernik Cleaver, Kehee, Schell, Labrun, M. satz, Hudsway, Daly, W. L. Jamison, H. F. Johnstone, Haviland, Britanian, Anderson, Wilton, ONE BUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING at a EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. Mr. James Robinson. Little Clarence Master Seated, Mr. James E. Cooke, Ellie, Carlotta de Berg.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, THE ELEPHANT CHALLENGE DANCE IN AND OUT OF PLACE, NORMA, BURLESQUE MAZEPPA

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELSY, RAL LADS/COMPAL ACTS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, BUETS, etc., THREE GRACES, VIRGINIA CUPIDS, SKELETON WIFNESS.

STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 West Tentlest.
TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of MARBLE STATUES by Larkin G. Mead, p., "THE BATTLE STORY," LA CONTADINELLA," "ECHO," and others.

HOUSTON-ST, corner of Greens.
TO-DAY, exhibition, by the Aerial Navigation Computy, of a FLYING SHIP.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway.
TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the Painting by Mr.
Vm. Bradford, SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS, for the
country of the Solidier's Orphan's Home.

Business Notices.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GENIN'S, No. 513 BROADWAY Of course you have not first delicate and beauti Of course you have not, for they are by GREIN, and being mode the by Genin, and being moder the PROTECTION OF A PATENT.

ther could not be forestailed, and
In simplicity, grace and beauty, no fancy fabric superior to the
Snow Fiske, as a Hat for
Last been brought out this season; and as regards CHRAPARSS it disLast deal competition.

"SNOW FLAKES"

Untrimmed, #3 each!

The Hat of the season, for both town and country, will unquestion only be the patent "SNOW FLAKE."

GREEN.

UNITED STATES LIPE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY\$200,000

OF STRACUSE, N. Y. Insures against accidents of all kinds.

Vice President-Guonge F. Constock Secretary-THEODORE F. ANDREWS. GENERAL REFERENCES:

President-ALFRED A. HOWLETT.

The Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor o The Hon. Horatio Seymour, Utica, N. Y. Dean Richmond, Buffalo, N. Y.
The Hon. Thomas G. Aiverd, Lieut.-Gov. of New York.
F. W. & H. B. GATES, General Agents,
Office, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York.

John Shrville. No. 13 Montgomery at., Jersey City, General Agent for Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken and Newark. Agents

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR Will restore Gray Hair to its original color; strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair; stop its falling o.; keep the head clean, cool, and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injuri-ous; is unparalleled as a Hair Dressing, and is recommended and used by our best Physicians. Sold by all Droggists, and at my Office, No.

by our best Physicians. Sold by all Druggists, and at my Office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the heir will be freely given, from 1 to 2 p. m. SARAH A. CHRVALTER M. D. BURNETT'S STANDARD COOKING EXTRACTS are carefully prepared from froits and spices of the best quality, and chal-

lenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit.

Reference is made to the principal Purveyors, Confectioners and Hote's in the United States. For sale by choice Druggists and Grocers Dr. B. C. PERRY,

DERMATOLOGIST, No. 49 Bond at , New-York.

esfully all diseases of the sculp, loss of hair and premature b anching. This new system of

It is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. The Doctor makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has or is producing a loss of hair or premature grayness, and prescribes the remedies adapted for its removal, thereby enabling the scalp to perform its various daties in a healthy manner. The, Doctor effectually
removes warts and moles. All consultations free.

Persons living at a distance can consult the Doctor by sending for a

Persons living at a distance can consult the Doctor by sending for a

3.500.-THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two fioness, makes 3.500 bricks per hour, with straight, well defined edges, and the bricks will stand all CLIMATES, while those A SEQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

GENIN is putting SNOWPLAKES on the heads of multitudes of children and young ladies. They are perfect lowes of Sicing and Summar Hars. Price almost nominal. A "SNOW-PLAKE untrimmed is only \$3.

WORKS OF ART, BRONZES, &c .- The public

GREAT RAILROAD LUXURY.—The PORTABLE HEAD-REST, or POCKET BERTH. Patented. Weight, 1 B. Adjusted in a moment. Pronounced superior to a Steeping Car. Will last a life-flate. Agents wanted in all the principal cities. Price, #6. A liberal lecoont. Address John R. Hoole, No. 124 Nassaust. New York.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-nes, Supportuna, Ac.—Manan & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office of at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ludy attendant.

Willson, Warnott & Co.,
First swe, corner Thirty-shintbet.
bare the largest stock of Lumman in the city, which they sell in competition with the Albany and Troy Yards.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2. Notwithstanding the genial weather, a shower of SNOWFLAERS has descended at GRAIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. The family lates bearing this name are the most graceful fabrics brought out this season for Children and Misser, untrimmed only \$2 each.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best the world FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE CORPANT. No. 606 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC ING MACHINES. for family use. No. 495 Broadway. Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. -ELIAS HOWE,

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and issufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING THE improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines. - A. H. Soples, No. 50 Broadway. Agents wanted.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE-A TIGHT STITCH, WITH A SINGLE THERAD!—See "Grand Trial of Sewing-Machines"—sent free, with samples of Work—No. 508 Broadway.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

FIRE AND BURGLAR SILVER PLATE SAFEE. Highly ornamental, and carranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Marchants. Safes. Marvin & Co., 285 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila. DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT POR BEDBUGS .- Kitls upon worth, curis them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanen

affect. Try it and sleep in peace. Sold by all live Drogrists. RIDGEWOOD DISINFECTING POWDER.—Cheaper and satter than Chloride of Lime. Druggists liberally dealt with. Manactured solely by the Harley Chemical Works. Office No. 105 South at., New York.

VANILLA BEANS—Prime quality, in quantities to

FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GARDEN ORNAMENTS.

JANES, FOWLER, KINTLAND & Co.
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm-sta.
Illustrated estalogues sent by mell on application. THE UNION BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE—Sold exclused by the SINGRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway

DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds Calagely, Bronchitis. Asthms, Hourseness, &c. Dams & Co. No. 438 Fourth etc., or C. For No. 81 Excelse-et

PREPARED BY

Typues and Typuoid Favar-THEIR CAUSES CHENICALLY DESTROYED By THE USE OF DISINFECTANTS

CHOLERA.

THE NEW YORK DISINFECTANT COMPAST. It is necessary for the safety of the public beath that powerful and he least offensive smell can possibly exist.

As averal undoubted care of Cholera have appeared in this lity, and as Typhus and Typhold fevers simust constantly prevail, it is decined advisable to recommend the general use of Diamfectants.

EVERY HOUSE SHOULD HAVE DR. COURTARRY'S FLUID. EVERY PERSON MUST HAVE & SUPPLY OF IT.

ETERY STABLE SHOULD BE CLEANED WITH IT. RAILROADS OUGHT TO CARRY IT. TRANSHIPS AND SHIPS MUST CARRY IT. HOSPITALS AND PRISONS MUST EACH ASSIST IN KREPING AWAY THESE DREADFUL DISEASES, BY USING PREELY DE COURTARRY'S DISINFECTANT. It is now being used by the Sanitary Police and Scavengers, nder the direction of the Board of Health in This City.

IT IS USED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN ALL THE PUBLIC IT IS USED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION IT IS BRING USED BY MOST OF OUR SEA GOING STRANSHIPS.
POWELL & THOMPSON,
No. 42 Codnt -st.,

General and Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.
For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and

KNOX'S SPRING STYLE OF HAT .- KNOX persists in his old habit of producing, each season, the handsomest hat manufactured, much to the chaptin of his business rivals, and the delight of the public. All who want a becoming fabric at a reasonable price, naturally seek KNOX's establishment. No. 151 Fulton-st., two doors

CROWN YOUTHFUL BEAUTY WITH A SNOWFLAKE .-The potent Spring and Summer Hat, for Children Misses and Lodies, just introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway. It is a marvel of beauty, and the price—untrimmed—only Three Dollars.

LEAKAGE .- Everybody who has traveled knows

how inconvenient it is to carry liquid medicines. Canteron & Hover's elegant Sunner Lozenous do away with this trouble, as hey care all Summer diseases of the bowels, DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP .- Every family should have

The best Choleca, Dysentery, Diarrhea remedy, CHOLERA-C. C. T .- "NEEDLES'S COMPOUND CAMon TROCHES. Positive Preventise of Cholers, Cholers Morbus, arrhea, Dysentery, &c., Compact, eafe and pleasant. Tested in 18. Solic Maker, C. H. NELDLES, Twelfth and Race-sts., Phila-phia. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

Personal Questions-Are you weak, nervous, bilious, dyspeptic, depressed, or suffering from general or local relaxa-tion? If so, you need the great Vegetable Restorative and Regenera-Browneys. It is a medicine for both seres, all ages, all of Sold by Druggists, \$1 per bottle. Depot. No. 26

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, OR WORM LOZ enges, contain no form of mercury to which many worm remedies owe their efficacy. The ingredients are well calculated for the purposes they are intended to accomplish, having been used with success

TANIC House Salve is a certain and rapid cure for Scratches, Galla Cuts, Nail Pricks, Sures, Corns, Swellings and Strains. 50 cents a box

Sold by all Druggists and at Depot. No. 49 Cedar et., N. Y. CHOLERA! PREVENTIVE AND CURE. CHOLERA PREVENTIVE AND CURE.

HIGHMAN & Co.'s preparations which were used with the best success in the Cholero of 1822, '90, and '54, and recommended by emiment physicians. They are not served preparations, as the ingredients are stated on the labels.

HIGHMAN & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Nos. 202, 309, 511, and 756 Broadway, and Fourth ave., corner Seventeenth st.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Chesthotest. Phila.; Astorph., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair, without dyoing; to the finest hair dresding known. Use no dyes, or liquid preparations. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufacte the most improved Leomsfor weaving Tapes, Bindings, Webbings All the worst forms of Rheumatism are being daily cured by METCALPE's GREAT RESUMATIC REMEDT. This wonderful Medicine never fails, and thousands who have suffered exercisiting agony for years are instantly relieved and soon cured by a few doses.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS-ING AGENTS. No. 37 Park-row, New-York (established in 1849), are agents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United States

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

To Correspondents.

notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever's intended for insertion must be sufficiently by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a roar-All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tars

TNE," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

The Tribune in London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS Our advices from St. Thomas, which are to May 2, state that on the preceding day a French steamer with 1,200 French troops left for Vera Cruz. Two days before, a steamer with 700 French troops of the Mexican army had left St. Thomas for France.

CONGRESS.

MAY 10 .- Bills were passed to authorize the Vice-Admiral to employ a secretary; to coin five-cent pieces; and to lay a duty of 20 per cent on imported cattle. The and to lay a duty of 20 per cent on imported cattle. The cholera joint resolution was debated and went over, and the Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Trumbull's amendment was debated by Messrs. Nyo and Doolittle, and without a vote, the Senate adjourned.

The Reconstruction amendment was considered immediately after the reading of the journal, debated by Messrs. Randall, Banks, Dawes and others, and passed by 128

GENERAL NEWS.

The schooner Wentworth, which arrived here yesterday, reports having been seized off Grand Menan May 2 by a party of Fenians from a smack. The people making the seizure landed, after a four hours sail, at a place called "Brady's Mistake." An extraordinarily apposite geographical incident.

At municipal elections in Ogdensburg (N.Y.), Virginia City and Stockton (Nevada), the Union tickets were elected. Providence vesterday chose Thomas A. Doyle, present meumbent, to be Mayor, on an independent ticket, by 314 majority over James B. Angell, the Republican nomines.

Justice Dowling of the Tombs Court yesterday decided that only licensed liquor dealers can be held amenable in proceedings at law under the new Excise act. He also decided not to held persons brought in under the Excise Act who have no specific offense alleged against them.

The schooner Sam Colt was lost off Nantucket a few days ago, and it was reported by the crew that the captain and mate had been washed overboard. It is now supposed both officers were murdered by the crew, the latter having

There was great excitement yesterday afternoon and evening among Irish residents, in consequence of the ar-rival of James Stephens, the Fenian Head-Center. Mr. Stephens occupies apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel. The famous trotting horse "Dexter" was sold by auction, on the Union Course, L. I., Wednesday, for \$14,000. Several other specimens of horseflesh were disposed of at the same time, for from \$190 to \$1,800.

The report of the cholera ships in the Lower Bay is brought to yesterday noon. At that time there were on board the Falcon 49 cases, one death having occurred since the report of the previous day.

The anniversary of Stonewall Jackson's death was ob-served at Richmond, Va., yesterday, by floral decorations on the graves of Confederate soldiers, in the several come-At Cincinnati the authorities have instituted proceed

ings against several street railway lines who have violated contracts by charging higher fares than they were allowed. In the case of Burstenberder, before the United States Commissioner, substantial progress was made yesterday in taking testimony. The case goes over till next Monday. News comes of a frightful butchery by Indians in Arizona, the garrison of Fort Goodwin having been surprised and massacred with one solitary exception. Mayor Hoffman was serenaded at the Clarendon Hotel ast evening by the 71st Regiment Band. His Honor last evening by the 71st Regiment B made brief remarks on the occasion.

A shell, which was among a lot of old iron at a foundery in Waltham, Mass., exploded yesterday, killing three per sons and wounding two.

There are very painful reports as to the condition of the

Cincon Baltimore on Wednesday night.

Gold closed yesterday at 129 a 129 . Government securities continue strong. Money on call is abundant at 435 per secur. Prime commercial paper is scarce, and short dates can be used at \$190 per cent; for good, \$4.72. Secring Exchange is low, and 109; is the quotation for bankers' bills.

The Constitutional Amendment reported from the Joint Committee of Fifteen, to form the basis of a system for the restoration of the revolted States to representation in Congress and thus to a complete National Reconstruction, yesterday passed the House by Yeas 128; Nays 37-far more than two-thirds in the affirmative. Every Member elected by the Republican-Union party voted Yea, including even Mr. Raymond, whose journal has been so hard on the Committee and the Report that we supposed he would certainly vote No. The Kentucky half-breeds of course voted with their fellow supporters of Mc-Clellan in 1864. Messrs. McKee and Randall of Kentucky voted with the Republicans-Yea. Latham and Whaley of West Virginia voted with the Copperheads, and probably mean to go with them here-

The amendment now goes to the Senate, and we trust will there be carried by more than the requisite two to one. It is not what we would have; but we believe in taking the best we can get as the true way to get more thereafter. The proposition may be amended here, as it would have been in the House but for Democratic opposition.

HENRY A. SMYTHE was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Collector of Customs for the Port of New York. We heartily congratulate all interested in Commerce or the Revenue. Mr. Smythe is a lifeloug | posed of Fairfield and Litchfield Counties, with these business man-a merchant and banker-and aspires to conduct the collection of Duties on Imports accordingly. Having faith that he possesses the qualities calculated to make a good Collector, we rejoiced at his nomination, as we heartily rejoice that he has been confirmed. His trust is one of the most responsible and important of any under the Government; but he brings to it a ripe experience, business habits, decision of character, and an unsullied name. If he shall be allowed to do his work as he thinks it should be done, we predict for him a beneficent and honored

James Stephens, the Irish Head-Center of the Fenians, arrived in this City yesterday in the steamer Napoleon III., from Havre. He is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel, which was the point of attraction for an excited Fenian crowd all last evening. He made a brief speech before retiring from public view for the night.

We have advices from St. Thomas stating that a French steamer arrived there on the 2d instant with 1,200 French troops for Mexico. A rather singular preliminary to the evacuation which has been officially announced to begin in November, 1866, and to be completed in November, 1867.

The announcement is made that with the fulfillment of existing mail contracts, the subsidy to the Cunard line of steamers will be withdrawn by the British Government. We may therefore look for a reduced rate of postage between the United States and all parts of Europe.

Mayor Hoffman yesterday approved the resolutions of the Common Council rescinding the order for the opening of Ann-st. This job, we trust, is finally disposed of.

LET THE LIGHT SHINE! Eight days ago, The N. Y. Times said:

"The Thibune has been found-monthed and bitter, for years, upon the 'corruption' of members whom it now says, 'have not yet been reached.' The Thibune Assess this to be uniful. It knows that, however obnections to its criminations former Houses of Assembly have been, this is vastly more so, It knows that the Railroad Committee—and especially its Chairman (whom it lands), has gone bome with its bands and pockets full of unclean drippings."

-We promptly assured The Times that it was mistaken-that we had no such knowledge as it imputed. But The Times's grave impeachment implied, very clearly, that the knowledge wrongly attributed to us was in the possession of The Times. And we called on that journal to place the requisite information in the hands of the proper authorities, in order to have the guilty indicted, arraigned, tried and punished.

The Times has as yet made no response; but we trust it will not persist in this silence. It has charged men trusted and honored by the People with the most odious, pernicious, abhorrent criminality. If they have indeed "gone home with hands and pockets full of 'unclean drippings,'" they ought ere this to have been on their way to some State Prison. And if The Times editor knows what his charge clearly implies, his duty as a law-upholding citizen is clear and imperative.

The members of our late Assembly thus impeached by The Times, we find to be as follows:

Mr. J. L. Parker, Cayuga Co., Chairman,
Messra, Jewett, Erie; Andrus, Monroe; Deming, Tioga,
Stephan, Ulster; Weed, Clinton; Child, Richmond

-We know very little of these gentlemen; but what we do know of two or three of them convinces us that they cannot have committed the crimes laid to their charge by The Times. Possibly, those we know may not be involved in its blasting imputation. Will The Times say just whom it intended to charge with flagrant corruption, and what steps it has taken, or is about to take, to bring the guilty to justice?

Auxious inquiries are daily addressed to us in rela-

tion to the money to be returned to those who provided substitutes under the call of August, 1864, concerning which we published some facts on Saturday last. Our advice, in that article, to apply to Mr. Orison Blunt, has been diligently followed by a number of persons, but with different results. Some of them have been received after the young Barnacle manner, as the men "who want to know you know," and bave gone away again only so much wiser than they came that they have found it to be a waste of time to cool their heels in Mr. Blunt's office. Others have had better luck, or have better known how to do it, and have come away comfortably buttoning up their pockets over the full sum of \$400 return money. Why this difference we can no more tell the disappointed ones than they can tell us. We only know the facts from representatives of both parties. These are quite satisfied that Mr. Blunt has received the money, for they have drawn their share of it out of him; those are still anxious and dubious, for they meet at the hands of Mr. Blunt's officials nothing but rebuff and denial. For our part, we can only repeat and enforce our counsel of Saturday-stick to Blunt. We know that about \$200,000 was paid to him more than a month ago. The offers for claims are still active, and on every one bought at a discount, somebody, of course, makes a handsome percentage. "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer; but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth." His way is to Mr. Blunt's office, and then the boasts come sell, and stick to Blunt and his young Barnacles.

The Johnson Conservatives of Kentucky-that is, the old Whig party, substantially-have called a ville on the 30th inst. They are a very respectable have been an example and a warning, teaching us to

Hon. Moses F. Odell. There seems to be no hope of his re- folk, and their call has a strong array of names; but beware of republicanisms and experiments with they can't get the Rebel vote, and so are bound to be beaten by the Democrats in the August State Elec- Mr. Carlyle.

We occasionally catch glimpses of Washington life, and the way to do things in Washington-vague glimpses as though seen through a glass darkly. The last story is from The Rochester Democrat, and it is of one of A. B. Sloanaker, recently appointed to a revenue collectorship in Philadelphia, in place of Col. John H. Taggart, a Republican, we are told, certainly a gallant, reputable soldier. Among other things, Sloanaker imagined that the President had a weakness for wax flowers, and arranged a case, which was duly announced as a wax-fruit presentation to the President, on the part of fifteen children of a Philadelphia grammar-school, kindly presented in their behalf "on Saturday, March 31, 1866, by A. B. Sloanaker, esq." It now turns out that the fruit was A. B.'s, who purchased it, arranged the testimonial, presented it, and had the event duly heralded in all the newspapers, shortly followed by Col. Taggart's dismissal, and his own appointment to an office worth at least \$10,000 a year.

As we don't know Mr. Sloanaker, never heard of him, never knew of his being valiant in war, nor sage in council, nor having any claim on the party or the President, we are bound to presume that the wax-fruit did the business. One moral of the story is that our politicians should be well supplied with wax-work before getting ready for office. The reader may draw as many more morals as he pleases.

THE NEW SENATOR.

The Hon. ORRIS S. FERRY, who has just been

a U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of next

March, is a citizen of Fairfield County-a Whig in

other years, but a zealous and advanced Republican

thrice its candidate for Congress in the District comresults: Republican. 1857. Ferry 8, 387 W. D. Bishop. 8, 403 1859. Ferry 11,533 W. D. Bishop. 10,966 1861. Ferry 11,668 G. C. Woodraff 11,739

-Thus his average vote at the three elections was much higher than that east for his competitors; yet he was successful but once; being beaten in '57 by 16 votes, and in '61 by 71; while he was chosen in '59 by

Mr. Ferry is an able, earnest and effective champion of the principles sustained by Connecticut in her late election, and will prove an admirable Senator.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE ABROAD.

Those who carefully read the great debate in the House of Commons on the question of Reform (which we agree with The London Times in considering one of the most remarkable debates in the history of Parliament), will be impressed by the influence which America exercises upon the European mind. It is not long since we saw the Emperor of the French, pointing with pride to France as in some way imitating the United States. The resemblance was not obvious; but the temper of the Emperor was a great compliment. When the Liberals in England wished to emphasize their demand for an extended franchise and the ballot, they referred to the happiness, the freedom, the vital power of America, especially as she appeared after the war. When the Tories desired to show the miseries that would come from the extension of the franchise, they found comfort in the demoralization occasionally seen in cities, the conflicts between the executive and the legislative powers of the Government, the want of respect manifested to judges. Mr. Lowe especially-who, being an editor. should know better-made America the burden of his speech against Reform. According to Mr. Lowe, we are only happy here because we have-to use his own elegant phrase-"plenty of elbow-room and subsistence." When the country gets more densely popu-

lated, we shall have a crash. As it is Mr. Lowe sees good institutions become the seeds of faction-"how Senators have been expelled and other violent and revolutionary proceedings." Mr. Lowe, if he had only been a fair man, would have seen in the expulsion of Senators (meaning Stockton) an act no more violent and revolutionary than the expulsion of seven Liberals from the Commons during the week in which he made his speech. The seven Liberals were illegally elected, and so was Mr. Stockton.

American influence in Europe molded the debate, and extends into all classes of society. In other days, America was discussed by the English press pretty much as we discuss the Republics of South America or the countries on the African coast. The journalists did not know whether Annapolis was an island or an archipelago. They sometimes placed Massachusetts in the State of Philadelphia, and horrified Boston by making it the capital of Maine. Their notions of social life in America were gathered from the books of Mr. Dickens and Mrs. Trollope, and from personal experiences among the emigrant ships. They imagined that everyhody read The New-York Herald, and that children were weaned on Virginia tobacco. Our Presidents were selected on account of personal prowess in the prize-ring, and nobody but Mr. Emerson and Mr. Everett could construe six lines of Horace. There was a general impression that public morals had fallen so low that a great statesman, who afterward became a lexicographer, was hanged for murder. Public life was very unsafe in our country places, and our colleges were tainted with atheism. Henry Ward Beecher was known to attend chickenfights; and it was rumored that he was preparing to challenge Mr. Heenan on his return from England. Those of us who were not positively debased, were awaiting with anxiety an opportunity to welcome the English scepter back to America; but it was generally felt that no such royal mercy should be shown until we had done abundant penance. Who read an American book ! Who bought an American picture ? Who owned an American stock or bond ! Time, the tumult of a mighty war, the sublime En-

glish virtue of success, the triumph of our armies prosperity under an extraordinary debt, have given the American name and character an importance abroad which a century of peace would not have gained. When the blockade was established, Laneashire moaned in poverty, and the Exchange trembled. Securities rose and fell with the victory or defeat of Grant's armies. The American maps were studied with intense and selfish interest, and true Englishmen felt an impulse of pride when they saw men of their own blood, with the same Saxon blue eyes, doing deeds more marvelous than those of Wellington and Marlborough. The aristocratic element, rich, fashionable, and noisy, was attracted to the South from the affinity of Slavery and caste; but the great heart of England was in union with America. How earnestly the governing classes wished our overthrow may be judged from the haste of Lord Russell to speak of the "late Union," and the enthusiasm of Mr. Gladstone (in one of his "pilgrimages of passion" as Disraeli called them) over Jefferson Davis and the empire he had founded. When a Russell and a Gladstone despaired of America, what could be expected from a Stanley and a Roebuck-from the Tories, whose creed is to incarnate all that is old and mossy, and destroy all that is fresh and life-giving-from every enemy of progress and truth? The governing classes wished our failure, because success here meant in. The obvious commentary upon the text is, don't | Jagitation at home, discontent, perhaps revolt, a geneal commotion among thrones, palaces, rubies, coronets, and all sorts of ribbons and stars and garters and parchments, chaos come again, a new spirit moving upon the face of the waters, and a new world coming Constitutional Union Convention, to meet at Louis- into being. If America had failed, its failure would

anarchy-even anarchy with a constable, according to

Now that manhood in America has done so nobly, manhood in England demands opportunity. Manhood pays taxes, and gathers material wealth, and organizes volunteer forces, and makes the English flag the glory and terror of civilization. Why should manhood toil and spin, while easte, the accident of birth and station, should wear fine raiment? Why should manhood in Leeds be merely work and sweat, and no voice in the English Commons, while 36 persons in Calne, who happen to be the dependents of an English nobleman, should have the privilege of speaking with the brilliant malice of Mr. Lowe! The tendency of the English mind is upward. Mr. Mill might have died in retirement; Mr. Gladstone might have sat in ashes outside of Oxford; Mr. Hughes might have remained in genial seclusion; the voice of Mr. Bright would be silent in St. Stephens but for the manhood, the toiling manhood of Westminster and Lancashire, Lambeth and Rochdale. The England that creates these statesmen is the England which sympathized with our country, and which best represents the true Englishman of to-day.

THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

There is no longer any question as to the character of what was at first called the negro riots at Memphis. They were negro riots in the same sense in which the outbreak in July, 1863, in New-York, was a negro riot-that is, the negroes were the victims of both. Just what disturbance occasioned the conflict in Memphis will not probably be known, nor is it of much consequence. But it is plain from all accounts that a disturbance, originally trifling, was made the pretext for a general assault upon the negro populaselected by the Republican-Unionists of Connecticut for tion of the city, which was continued for two days and nights. In this assault, the police, the firemen, the city authorities and the unorganized mob acted in concert, and were animated with the single purpose since there was a Republican party. He has been to do the greatest amount of damage to the negro population and to their dwellings and churches and

chool-houses. The atrocities of the mob were not unworthy of its great New-York prototype, which was, perhaps, the most savage yet heard of in a civilized city. Most of the negroes who were shot were butchered on the second day, when there was no longer any resistance, and when the negroes were seeking safety in concealment and flight. We select a few specimens of the pleasantries in which the mob indulged:

"Robert Jones (colored) had just come in from the country, and was standing on the corner of Beal and Causey-sts., In the forence A man appearing to be a policeman, took his pistel and \$29 in money, and as he turned to leave thrust a knife into his back under the shoulder-blade. Another, standing by, known to be a policeman, made no arrest of the robber."

-Which shows that the police, unlike our police in 1863, were on the side of the mob. A negro was shot in the knee near the corner of Howard's ow and the levee. This was done by a well known individual the sake of amusement, and was laughed at by the citizens

-The individual is so well-known that the paper from which we quote does not think it worth while, or does not dare, to give his name. But these instances are nothing to the elaborate ingenuity of other

cruelties.

"A large number of houses in South Memphis, occupied by the blacks, and some in other parts of the city, were burned. No effort was made to stay the flames. In one case, four negroes were fastened up in a bouse and the house set on fire.

"A colored man on Alabama-st, informs us that his house was broken into and about two bundred dollars in money taken, and he beaten over the head, and the same party broke into his neighbor's house, killed him, locked the wife and children in the house, set it on fire and burned it down." -That is almost as good as burning a Colored Or-

phan Asylum.

A house near Mr. Rankin's school-house, which was burnt on Tursday, was fired during the night. A colored girl, 17 years of age, named Rachel Hatchell, who had been a scholar of Mr. Rankin's, was sick in this house, and on running out was knocked down shot, and thrown into the fire. Her body lay in the asbes yesterday morsing, burnt to a crisp, excepting her head and shonders. Some one had kindly thrown a shawl over this borrid spectacle.

The reign of terror was complete throughout the

city, and the violence or threats of the mob extended

phan Asylum.

beyond the negroes and reached to all who were their "Lond and repeated threats were made by the rioters that when they had destroyed the colored school-houses they would kill the teachers. The threats were so violent, and the rioters having shown themselves capable of any brutality, it was deemed prudent that they should go North. They all lott for Cairo on the St. Leuis packet. Many of the efficers on duty here sent their wives away with these ladies."

What destruction was actually wrought on the property of the negroes themselves is thus summed up: property of the negroes themselves is thus summed up:

"The riot was kept up all Wednesday night. Crowds of armed citizens were gathered at the corners. Many were half drunk. The great feat of the roughs was the burning of the cofored school-houses, churches and homes. They seem to have acted in concert, and to have carried out a programme which had been previously arranged. This is shown by the clean sweep which was made of every building used for a colored-school or place of worship by the colored people, but most strongly by the conduct of the rioters on the burning of the Collins Chapel. This colored caurch stands on Washington-at, and cost \$1,000."

The attracts we have given are from The Mounts.

The extracts we have given are from The Memphis Post, a paper which the Copperheads may discredit because it is loyal. They are abundantly confirmed by the admissions and apologies of the Rebel sheets. The Rulletin says:

"The testimony in regard to all these particulars is most unflicting, but all agree on one thing, that those who engaged the riot were persons of irresponsible character, and it will unfair to charge these untoward disturbances to the good, w-abiding critizens of the city of Memphis." -Which is equivalent to saying. We have no de-

fense to offer for the mob except that we did not belong to it. The Aralanche far more explicitly de-

"The rioter who claimed to belong to the '154th' sought to shield himself from the culpability behind the fair name of an honorable body of men; and had he been a member, he would have esteemed its fame too highly to confess connection with a mob guity of so many excesses.

"We have heard many excesses, the South declare that

formance last evening.

That once popular opera no longer fascinates the general public, and its fading interest could not be revived by the un-

on treatment it received from Mr. Grau's company. Bright spots were perceived in the pervading feebleness color, and flushes of brilliant execution from usually weak and

tall voices occasionally enlivened a scene.

The orchestra and chorus sympathised with this unover style of performance throughout, giving some portions very badly, others moderately well, and some considerable part ex-ceedingly well. It was very singular that such glaring inequalities should appear in the same opera, and the fact can only be accounted for by the supposition that extremely harried rehearsal prevented thorough acquaintance with the work in hand. Mile. Boschetti materially advanced her position among dramatic singers by her treatment of Marg music, although her voice has few pleasant notes and she has very little executive ability. Her command of public favor and critical approval in that rôle is derived from the soul and depth of feeling, combined with remarkable dramatic aptitude in delineating the phases of Marguerita's character, that she displays. There is no exaggeration in her coloring or attempt to substitute mere sensational tricks for real passion and ex pressive singing. As Marguerits, she impresses the intelli-gent public most favorably, and when compared with her Violetta a wonderful difference in her favor is at once per-

Mme. Polini has little to do as Siebel, but that little she did

Anastasi really showed a pretty and tunable tenor voice in Faust's duct with Marguerita and in the duel scene. "Salve dinora" would have been more acceptable if he had forced his voice less, and so avoided betraying its defects when delivered with any approach to power. He sang with general regard to pure intonation last evening, showing in that im-portant point a marked improvement over his debut when he swerved constantly from the pitch, and not infrequently sang

Orlandini as usual was excellent in all that Valentine had to

door sing and the debataut basso, Miller effected by his gold song and serenade a positive control of his first public here. His voice is a good, award, full hass profity well de-livered and managed with fair regard for expression so that his evident defects in school and finish were disregarded by the audience who clearly preferred vigorous tone and spirited delivery to school and style with a feeble voice for their ex-

There is material in that bases for a grand dramatic singer hich only needs cultivation to polish into a first class artist. This evening Pacini's only good opera-Saffo-will be produced by Mr. Grau's company, with Mme. Gezzaniga as the

love-lorn Saffo, Musiani as Phaone. Antonucci as Alcandro and Mme. Polini as Clemene, a part in which she will have good opportunity. G. W. MORGAN'S ANNUAL CONCERT.

The annual concert of this justly distinguished organist takes place at Irving Hall to-morrow (Saturday) evening. His assistance in that concert will be excellent, in ciuding the now celebrated contraito Miss Sterling, and such a programme as he offers, combined with his own claims upon favor, almost insure a gratifying response from that public by whom he is so well known and thoroughly appress

MERTING OF THE CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE.

Their Action in Beference to the Proposed Government Tax on Cotton, and Reasons Therefor.

A special meeting of the New-York Chamber o Commerce was held at their Rooms yeaterday alternoon to hear and take action upon the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the subject of the proposi pound on all cotton hereafter produced in this country. The sport of the committee was read by Mr. MAURY, the Chair

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE. The Committee appointed by the Camber of Commerce to consider the effect of the proposed tax by Coopress of five cents per posed open cotton," beg to report.

They feel that the subject is one of vast interest to that section of the country in which cotton is grown, of great national concern, and especially worthy of consideration, in view of the political state of the

as in their opinion the channer above.

It was in properties in considering the amount of laternal Revenue to be levied upon raw cotton. They are deeply impressed with feeling, as they suppose all right minded men are, that the cultiva of cotton should be encouraged by all proper means, and should

and your committee beg to present some of the reasons, which, in their judgment, are conclusive, against a duty of 5 cents per pound on the next Southeast staple:

First That the cotton interests in India. Brazil and Egypt have accountated large explain from the high pieces of the last three years, while our parties, was rule, have foot all theirs.

Second That the cotton interests in India. Brazil and Egypt have accountated large explain from the high pieces of the last three years, while our parties of material and permanent deciling in mines thereafter.

There That in the last yet occurred to arrest the extension of cotton production in those countries; and nothing will arrest it short of material in India, and other ments of transportation, have been opening the traffic in India, and other ments of transportation, have been opening the staffic in India, and other ments of transportation, have been opening the stands of the process of the saling of the particles of the saling of

The average imports into Liverpool, from the let of January to the of April, have been astollows, in bales.

and from India (in bales):
the 20th April earth year:
1956. 545,000 bales, 1962. 124,000 bales,
1955. 205,000 bales, 1962. 124,000 bales,
1964. 205,000 bales, 1965. 205,000 bales,
1966. 220,000 bales, 1965. 200,000 bales,
1965. 575,000 bales, 1966. 422,000 bales,
1964. 472,000 bales,
1965. 472,000 bale

340,000 The above rathes show that the production of cotton has seen as eminent anches in findic, Expt and Breel in quantity, and whatever may be said to the contrary, the quality even of Indian cotton is good emough to drag down the price of our own growth, as happened in Liverpool last months to the extent of sispence sterling per pound. The material course seems now to be for cotton to decline, perhaps very slowly, and by fits and starts, until it reaches half it, present when the growths of 1866 and 1867 are prolific; and it is equally natural to suppose our planters must make two successive crops scale of three or four millions of bales, and sell them at very low prices, before the cultivation in the Bombay district will be materially partalled.

any tax on cotton, are great; probably greater than he supposes, as, both in the North and South, there are still lunking ideas that "American Cotton is king." For if he secures a large crop he sure to meet a low prices while this crop is short, and his earnings therefore small, the cultivation in other countries will cuntime to increase.

Yet, at his very time, when he is strungling for existence, a tax of ave cents per pound is proposed, which being practically an export

Tot, at this very time, when he is struggling for existence, a tax of duty, is quite appropriate proposed which being reactically an export duty, is quite and to charging him with that amount for the purpose of paying it were to the outravation of India Egypt and Brazil. And exiliit is expected he is to compate successfully with those growers. Our built for an ending the Internal Revenue act published some days go, in our paters.

We deem it reasonable to suppose that if it was first suggested when cotton was worth 50 eachs, and expected by some persons to be 60 or 10 cents per pound this summer; while the present average value at the ports of the United States is little more than 30 ee ats, and if it to go to 40 cents it must be from speculation for rewale, chiefly to out spinners, and because of auticipated failure of the growth of this year. The bill is based mon the assumption that thirty four millions of revenue will be derived from this isa, and connects with the recommendation other proposed changes in the law, which are as invostable to the wealther portion of our country as the lax reformed to is opposed when your second or the south, vist.

the watering server to the South via:

The reduction of taxes on incomes.

A drawback on cotton goods, when exported, of five cents per and, thus increasing the bounty on their production from two to ound, thus increasing are e cents per pound.

3. The abelition of the tax of \$1 per barrel on crude and one-lifth of

3. The abolition of the tax of \$1\$ per barrel on crude and one-lifth of that on retained periodeum.

There is in these and other modifications suggested in the existing law a want of impartiality, which, in the judgment of your Committee, is calculated to provake hostility at the South, and to excite in all honest minds at the North the hope that such a purpose will not prevail. It is not at though the people of the South were prepared to enter into complition with the manufacturers of the North for the benefits to be conferred through the payment of the proposed bounty on notion goods apported. They are not, and cannot be, for years to come, and the impecificant of a discriminating tax which tends to make the rich of the North richer and the poor of the South poorer, operate as a discourgement by these with leavy hearts, but honest endeavors, arise to regain their lost footing.

Your committee, believe that it would not be viser andiperiors believed into it would not an operation to be a supported by the property of the supported by the

THE TAX LAVY AND ITS AMENDMENTS. The Board met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon

The Board took up for consideration the City Tax Lovy. The following are the alterations made in the same To re-insert—Cleaning streets under the Board of Health... \$ 6,000 for To strike out in "Special Appropriations" the item of "Woman's Infirmary Association at Washington Height" 3,000 of To re-insert— Market Commissions" 3,000 of 3,000 and fifty afth at To re-insert— Laying out the city north of One Hundred and fifty afth at To re-insert— Judgments" 12,000 of To re-insert— Judgments"

The levy was then, on motion, ordered to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m

honored with a serenade at the Clarendon Hotel (his residence) corner of Eighteenth-st, and Fourth-ave., last evening under the command of Capt. Wolcott of Company D. aumbered nearly 159 men and made a very fine appearance. After arriving at the hotel the column halted in Eighteenth st., where it remained while the regimental band, D. L. Downing, leader, played a number of choice operatic selections. Mayor Hoffman asknowledged the compliment in a few remarks. Returning his thanks for the testimonial, he sold he felt it was not offered as a compliment to himself, but to the Chief Maristrate of the City. He would not make any protracted remarks, but must say that he had always taken a lively interest in the Seventy first Regiment. Applause.] He had the honor of an acquaintance with Colvosturg, its lamented commandant, about whom he had been in vited by the officers of the regiment to say something at a future day. He had recently, in the name of the City, presented the Regiment with a stand of colors and he knew that the gift was worthly bestowed. He felt assured that the 71st would in all time to come stand ready to defend the flag of the State and of the country whenever called upon to render such service. (Applause.) He would once more return his thanks, and would conclude by bidding the regiment good night. (Applause.) "Hail Columbia" was then performed by the band. The battailon then marched to the Fifth Avonue Hotel te serve, nade the managers of the hotel. under the command of Capt. Welcott of Company D. nun

the President Mr. J. Witson Green in the chair.

SERBNADE TO THE MAYOR. - Mayor Hoffman was